AT PEACE WITH ALL NATIONS

President Taft Sends in Special Message Reviewing Our Relations With Other Countries.

Important General Movement for Broader Arbitration On Part of Powers is Noted---Mexican War Discussed---Merchant Marine Needed.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The first of President Taft's promised special messages was read in congress today. It deals entirely with foreign affairs. The message in part follows:

The relations of the United States with other countries have continued during the past twelve months upon a basis of the usual good will and friendly intercourse.

Arbitration.

Arbitration.

Arbitration.

The year just passed marks an important general movement on the part of the powers for broader arbitration. In the recognition of the manifold benefits to mankind in the extension of the policy of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration rather than by war, and in response to a widespread demand for an advance in that direction on the part of the people of the United States and of Great Britain and of France, new arbitration treaties were negotiated last spring with Great Britain and France, the terms of which were designed, as expressed in the preamble of these treaties, to extend the scope and obligations of the policy of arbitration adopted in our present treaties with those governments. To pave the way for this treaty with the United States, Great Britain negotiated an important medification in its alliance with Japan and the French government also expedited the negotiations with signal good will. The new treaties have been submitted to the senate and are awaiting its advice and consent to their ratification. All the essentials of these important reaties have long been known, and it is my earnest hope that they will receive prompt and favorable action.

Cialm of Alsop & Co. Settled.

Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

I am glad to report that on July 5 last the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile was finally disposed of by the decision of his Britannic majesty George V., to whom, as amiable compositeur, the matter bad been referred for determination. His majesty made an award of nearly \$1,000,000 to the claimants, which was promptly paid by Chile. The settlement of this controversy has happily eliminated from the relations between the republic of Chile and the United States the only question which for two decades had given the two foreign offices any serious concern and makes possible the unobstructed development of the relations of friendship which it has been the aim of this government in every possible way to further and cultivate.

Arbitrations. Claim of Alsop & Co. Settled.

Arbitrations.

In further illustration of the practical and beneficent application of the principle of arbitration and the underlying broad spirit of conciliation, I am happy to advert to the part of the United States in faciliating amicable settlement of disputes which menaced the peace between Panama and Costa Rica and between Haiti and the Dominican republic.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute.

Since the date of their independence, Colombia and Costa Rica had been seeking a solution of a boundary dispute, which came as a heritage from Colombia to the new republic of Panama, upon its beginning life as an independent nation. In January, 1210, at the request of both governments the agents representing them met in conference at the department of state and subsequently concluded a protocol submitting this long-pending controversy to the arbitral judgment of the chief justice of the United States, who consented to act in this capacity. A boundary commission, according to the international agreement, has now been appointed, and it is expected that the arguments will shortly proceed and that this long-standing dispute will be honorably and satisfactorily terminated.

Again, a few months ago it appeared

ably and satisfactorily terminated.

Again, a few months ago it appeared that the Dominican republic and Halti were about to enter upon hostilities because of complications growing out of an acrimonious boundary dispute which the efforts of many years had falled to solve. The government of the United States, by a friendly interposition of good offices, succeeded in prevailing upon the parties to place their reliance upon some form of pacific settlement.

Mexico.

Mexico.

Mexico.

The recent political events in Mexico received attention from this government because of the exceedingly delicate and difficult situation created along our southern border and the necessity for taking measures properly to safeguard American interests. The government of the United States, in its desire to secure a proper observance and enforcement of the so-called neutrality statutes of the foderal government, issued directions to the appropriate officers to exercise a diligent and vigilant regard for the requirements of such rules and laws. Although a condition of actual armed conflict existed, there was no official recognition of belligerency involving the technical neutrality obligations of international law.

On the 6th of March last, in the ab-

On the 6th of March last, in the ab-sence of the secretary of state, I had a personal interview with Mr. Wilson, the ambassador of the United States to Mexico, in which he reported to me that the conditions in Mexico were much more critical than the press dispatches dis-closed; that President Diaz was on a volclosed; that President Diaz was on a vol-cane of popular uprising; that the small outbreaks which had occurred were only symptomatic of the whole condition; that a very large per cent, of the people were in sympathy with the insurrection; that a general explosion was probable at any time, in which case he feared that the 44,000 or more American residents in Mexico might be assailed, and that the very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

very large American investments might be injured or destroyed.

After a conference with the secretary of war and the secretary of the navy. I thought it wise to assemble an army division of full strength at San Antonio, Tex., a brigade of three regiments at Galveston, a brigade of infantry in the Los Angeles district of southern California, together with a squadron of battleships and cruisers and transports at Galveston, and a small squadron of ships at San Diego. At the same time, through our representative at the City of Mexico I expressed to President Diaz the hope that no apprehensions might result from unfounded conjectures as to these military maneuvers, and assured him that they had no significance which should cause concern to his government.

I am more than nappy to here record

cause concern to his government.

I am more than nappy to here record the fact that all apprehensions as to the effect of the presence of so large a military force in Texas proved groundless; no disturbances occurred.

From time to time communications were received from Ambassador Wilson, who had returned to Mexico, confirming the view that the massing of American troops in the neighborhood had had good effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted

effect.

The insurrection continued and resulted in engagements between the regular Mexican troops and the insurgents, and this along the border, so that in several instances bullets from the contending forces struck American citizens engaged in their lawful occupations on American esti

Proper protests were made against these invasions of American rights to the Mexican authorities.

Mexican authorities.

The presence of a large military and naval force available for prompt action, near the Mexican border, proved to be the most fortunate under the somewhat trying conditions presented by this invasion of American rights.

The policy and action of this government were based upon an earnest friendliness for the Mex an people as a whole, and it is a matter of gratification to note that this attitude of strict impartiality as to all factions in Mexico and of sincere

friendship for the neighboring nation, without regard for party allegiance, has been generally recognized and has resulted in an even closer and more sympathetic understanding between the two republics and a warmer regard one for the other. Action to suppress violence and restore tranquility throughout the Mexican republic was of peculiar interest to this government, in that it concerned the safeguarding of American life and property in that country. On May 25, 1911, President Diaz resigned, Senor de la Barra was chosen provisional president. Elections for president and vice-president were thereafter held throughout the republic, and Senor Francisco I. Madero was formally declared elected on October 15, to the chief magistracy. On November 6 President Madero entered upon the duties of his office.

Honduras and Nicaragua Treaties

Proposed.

As to the situation in Central America, I have taken occasion in the past to emphasize most strongly the importance that should be attributed to the consummation of the conventions between the republics of Nicaragua and of Honduras and this country, and I again carnestly recommend that the necessary advice and consent of the senate be accorded to these treaties, which will make it possible for these Central American republics to enter upon an era of genuine economic national development.

Our relations with the Republic of Panama, peculiarly important, due to mutual obligations and the vast interests created by the canal, have continued in the usual friendly manner, and we have been glad to make appropriate expression of our attitude of sympathetic interest in the endeavors of our neighbor in undertaking the development of the rich resources of the country.

The Chinese Loans. Proposed.

The Chinese Loans.

The Chinese Loans.

The past year has been marked in our relations with China by the conclusion of two important international leans, one for the construction of the Hukuang rallways, the other for the carrying out of the currency reform to which China was pledged, by treaties with the United States, Great Britain and Japan, of which mention was made in my last annual message.

Especially important at the present, when the ancient Chinese empire is shaken by civil war incidental to its awakening to the many influences and activity of moderization, are the co-operative policy of good understanding which has been fostered by the international projects referred to above and the general sympathy of view among all the powers interested in the far east.

New Japanese Treaty.

New Japanese Treaty.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States and Japan, signed in 1894, would by a strict interpretation of its provisions have terminated on July 17, 1912, Japan's general treaties with the other powers, however, terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an express desire to terminated in 1911, and the Japanese government expressed an earnest desire to conduct the negotiations for a new treaty with the United States simultaneously with the United States simultaneously with its negotiations with the other powers. There were a number of important questions involved in the treaty, including the immigration of laborers, revision of the customs tariff and the right of Americans to held real estate in Japan. The United States consented to waive all technicalities and to enter at once upon negotiations for a new treaty on the understanding that there should be a continuance throughout the life of the treaty of the same effective measures for the restriction of immigration of laborers to American territory which had been in American territory which had been in operation with entire satisfaction to both governments since 1998. The Japanese government accepted this basis of negotiation, and a new treaty was quickly concluded, resulting in a highly satisfactory settlement of the other questions referred to.

Europe and the Near East.

Europe and the Near East.

In Europe and the near east, during the past twelve-month, there has been at times considerable political unrest. The Moreccan question, which for some months was the cause of great anxiety, happily appears to have reached a stage at which it need no longer be regarded with concern. The Ottoman empire was occupied for a period by strife in Albania and is now at war with Italy. In Greece and the Baikan countries the disquieting potentialities of this situation have been more or less felt. Persia has been the scene of a long internal struggle. These conditions have been the cause of uneasiness in European diplomacy, but thus far without direct political concern to the United States.

In the war which unhappily exists between Italy and Turkey this government has no direct political interest, and I took occasion at the suitable time to issue a proclamation of neutrality in that conflict. At the same time all necessary steps have been taken to safeguard the personal interests of American citizens and organizations in so far as affected by the war.

In spite of the attendant economic un-

by the war. In splte of the attendant economic un-

certainties and detriments to commerce, the United States has gained markedly in its commercial standing with certain of the nations of the near east. Coronation of King George V.

The 22d of June of the present year marked the coronation of his Britannie majesty. King George V. In honor of this auspicious occasion I sent a special embassy to London. The courteous and cordial welcome extended to this government's representatives by his majesty and the people of Great Britain has further emphasized the strong bonds of friendship happily existing between the two nations. Settlement of Differences With Great

Britain.

As the result of a determined effort on the part of both Great Britain and the United States to settle all of their outstanding differences a number of treaties have been entered into between the two countries in recent years, by which nearly all of the unsettled questions between them of any importance have been adjusted by agroment or arrangements made for their settlement by arbitration.

Recognition of Portuguese Republic. The National Constituent assembly, regularly elected by the vote of the Portuguese people, having on June 19 last unanimously proclaimed a republican government, the official recognition of the government of the United States was given to the new republic in the afternoon of the same day.

International Conventions and Confer-

The supplementary protocol to The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court, mentioned in my last annual message, embodying stipulations providing for an alternative procudure which would remove the constitutional objection to that part of The Hague convention which provides that there may be an appeal to the proposed court from the decisions of national courts, has received the signature of the government parties to the original convention and has been ratified by the government of the United States, together with the prize court convention.

The deposit of the ratifications with the government of the Netherlands awaits action by the powers on the decisaration, signed at London on February ences.

26, 1909, of the rules of international law to be recognized within the meaning of article seven of The Hague convention for the establishment of an international prize court.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

Fur-Seal Treaty.

The fur-seal controversy, which for nearly twenty-five years has been the source of serious friction between the United States and the powers bordering upon the north Pacific ocean, whose subjects have been permitted to engage in pelagic sealing against the fur-seal herds having their breeding grounds within the jurisdiction of the United States, has at last been satisfactorily adjusted by the conclusion of the North Pacific sealing convention entered into between the United States, Great Britain, Japan and Russia on the seventh of July last.

The attention of congress is especially called to the necessity for legislation on the part of the United States for the purpose of fulfilling the obligations assumed under this convention, to which the senate gave its advice and consent on the twenty-fourth day of July last.

International Oplum Commission. International Oplum Commission.

International Opium Commission.

In a special message transmitted to the congress on the seventh of January, 1911. In which I concurred in the recommendations made by the secretary of state in regard to certain needful legislation for the control of our interstate and foreign traffic in opium and other menacing drugs, I quoted from my annual message of December 7, 1909, in which I announced that the results of the International Opium commission held at Shanghal in February, 1909, at the invitation of the United States, had been laid before this government; that the report of that commission showed that China was making remarkable progress and admirable efforts toward the eradication of the opium evil; that the interested governments had not permitted their co-operation in this reform; and, as a result of callateral investigations of the opium ouestion in this country, I recommended that the manufacture, sale and use of opium in the United States should be more rigorously controlled by legislation. Prior to that time and in continuation of the policy of this government to secure the co-operation of the interested nations, the United States proposed an international opium conference with full powers for the purpose of clothing with the force of international law the resolutions adopted by the above-mentioned commission, together with their essential carollories. The other powers concerned cordially responded to the proposal of this government, and, I am glad to be able to announce, representatives of all the powers assembled in conference at The Hague on the first of this month. Foreign Trade Relations of the United States.

States.

In my last annual message I referred to the tariff negotiations of the department of state with foreign countries in connection with the application, by a series of proclamations, of the minimum lariff of the United States to importations from the several countries and I stated that, in its general operation, section 2 of the new tariff law had proved a guaranty of continued commercial beace, although there were, unfortunately, instances where foreign governments dealt arbitrarily with American interests within their inrisdiction in a manner injurious and inequitable. During the past year some instances of discriminatory treatment have been removed, but I regret to say that there remain a few cases of differential treatment adverse to the commerce of the United States. While none of these instances now appears to amount to undue discrimination in the sense of section 2 of the tariff law of August 5, 1990, they are all exceptions to that complete degree of equality of tariff treatment that the department of state has consistently sought to obtain for American commerce abroad.

While the double tariff feature of the tariff law of 1999 has been amply justified by the results achieved in removing former and preventing new, undue discriminations against American commerce, it is believed that the time has come for the amendment of this feature of the law in such way as to provide a graduated means of meeting varying degrees of discriminatory treatment of American commerce in foreign countries as well as to protect the financial interests abroad of American citizens against arbitrary and injurious treatment on the part of foreign governments through either legislative or administrative measures.

It would seem desirable that the maximum tariff of the United States should embrace within its purview the free list, which is not the case at the present time, in order that it might have reasonable significance to the governments of those caunires from which the importations into the United States are confined virt

The fiscal year ended June 20, 19th, shows great progress in the development of American trade. It was noteworthy as marking the highest record of exports of American products to foreign countries, the valuation being in excess of \$2.000,000,000, These exports showed a gain over the preceding year of more than \$200,000,000.

Crying Need for American Merchant

Marine.

I need hardly reiterate the conviction that there should speedly be built up an American merchant marine. This is necessary to assure favorable transportation facilities to our great occan-borne commerce as well as to supplement the navy with an adequate reserve of ships and men. It would have the economic advantage of keeping at home part of the vast sums now paid foreign shipping for carrying American goods. All the great commercial nations pay heavy subsidies to their merchant marine, so that it is obvious that without some wise aid from the congress the United States must lag behind in the matter of merchant marine in its present anomalous position.

Legislation to facilitate the extension of American banks to foreign countries is another matter in which our foreign trade needs assistance.

With these factors and the continuance Marine.

trade needs assistance.

With these factors and the continuance of the foreign-service established (departmental, diplomatic and consular) upon Je high plane where it has been placed by the recent rearoganization this government would be abreast of the times in fostering the interests of its foreign trade, and the rest must be left to the energy and enterprise of our business men.

Improvement of the Foreign Service. The entire foreign-service organization is being improved and developed with especial regard to the requirements of the commercial interests of the country. The rapid growth of our foreign trade makes it of the utmost importance that governmental agencies through which that trade is to be aided and protected details. that trade is to be aided and protected should possess a high degree of efficiency. Not only should the foreign representatives be maintained upon a generous scale in so far as salaries and establishments are concerned, but the selection and advancement of officers should be definitely and permanently regulated by law, so that the service shall not fall to attract men of high character and ability. The experience of the past few years with a partial application of civil service rules to the dipulomatic and consular service leaves no doubt in my mind of the wisdom of a wider and more permanent extension of those principles to both branches of the foreign service. I therefore again commend to the fa-

to both branches of the foreign service.

I therefore again commend to the favorable action of the congress the enactment of a law applying to the diplomatic and consular service the principles embodied in section 1752 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in the civil service act of January 16, 1883, and the executive orders of June 27, 1995, and of November 28, 1999. In its consideration of this important subject I desire to recall to the attention of the congress the very favorable report made on the Low-len bill for the improvement of the foreign service by the foreign affairs committee of the house of representatives. Available statistics show that the strictness with which the merit system has ben applied to the foreign service during recent years and the absolute tem has ben applied to the foreign service during revent years and the absolute non-partisan selection of consuls and diplomatic service secretaries who indeed far from being selected with any view to political consideration have actually been chosen to a dispropertionate extent from states which would have been unrepresented in the foreign service under the system which it is to be hoped is now permanently obsolete. Some legislation for the perpetuation of the present system of examinations and promotions upon merit and efficiency would be of greatest value to our commercial and international interests.

PLEAD GUILTY TO DYNAMITE CRIMES

CONFESSION BY THE MCNAMARA BROTHERS COMES AS A STUNNING BLOW.

GOLDEN RULE APPLIED BRINGS FORTH CONFESSION.

James, the Youngest Brother, Will Get a Life Sentence-John 14 Years-Further Confessions Expected.

The most sensational criminal trial ver started in America since the rials of the Molly Maguires or the Chicago Haymarket bombthrowers, came to a dramatic end in Los Angeles, Cal., when James B. McNamara pleaded guilty to dynamiting on October 1, 1910, the Los Angeles, Times building, in which terrible explosion 21 persons lost their lives in flame and agony, and his brother, John J. McNamara, pleaded guilty to dynamiting the Llewellyn Iron Works in Los Angeles a few days later.

The accused men had entered pleas of not guilty. They had repeatedly protested to all the world that they were innocent victims of a plot against union labor framed by prominent Los Angeles men and Detective William John Burns and his agents. Union labor leaders all over the United States had rallied to their defense and raised a huge defense fund -\$400,000 or more—and some of the ablest lawyers in the west had taken charge of their defense. Socialists in Los Angeles had made their cause their own, awaking popular sympathy to such a degree that election of a Socialist mayor in the municipal election of December 5 had come to be feared by the conservative elements of the city, the candidate being Job Harriman, one of the lawyers for the McNamara defense. So great was local sympathy that bloodshed at the polls was feared.

So, when the brothers changed their pleas voluntarily, though on advice of Clarence S. Darrow and Joseph Scott, two of the ablest of their lawyers, the astonishment was not confined to Los Angeles or the Pacific slope, but ran with electric flash to the bounds of the nation.

Startling as was the sudden confession of guilt on the part of the McNamara brothers, more amazing to the people of Los Angeles was the information that big business men had brought about the surrender in a novel war.

That the application of the golden rule, and the principle of conciliation founded on religious convictions start ed the ball rolling toward the admis sion of guilt by the McNamaras, was the theory, supported and confirmed by more than a dozen business men who participated in the movement which stands out foremost as the reason for the abrupt conclusion of the trial which was begun nearly two months ago.

Many Things Not Explained.

But, despite this, a chain of unexplained incidents produced wide spec ulation. These include the arrest of Burt H. Franklin, a defense detective. on a charge of bribing a prospective juror, the silence maintained by the prosecution as to the origin of the \$4,000 seized at the time of the arrest; the mysterious appearance at the district attorney's office of Lawrence Sullivan, a detective, and the subsequent perturbation of the prosecution when it was discovered that Sullivan's visit had become known to outsiders.

Another blow to the defense was the knowledge that the state had installed a dictagraph in McManigal's room, which faithfully recorded every word spoken at the conference between McManigal and the men who knew the facts about the McNamara brothers.

Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the men, had become convinced that nothing could save the men and advised acceptance of the state's promise of mercy.

There is still another feature of the case which presents an interesting cause of pain. Think of the pleasure aspect. M. A. Schmidt and David of a clear skin, soft, white hands, and Caplan, indicted with the McNamaras good hair. These blessings, so essenas dynamiters, are still at large in spite of a world-wide hunt which has been going on for a year.

Ortie E. McManigal, who confessed to having actually blown up the Liewellyn Iron works in December. 1910, at the direction of John J. Mc-Namara, will be brought to trial, but it is expected the state will recom-mend a light sentence because he turned state's evidence.

"The United States government and California authorities are co-operating to uncover one of the most gigantic conspiracles ever conceived in the his. each, with 32-page booklet on skin tory of this country."

This was the declaration of Assistant District Attorney W. Joseph Ford, second in command to District Attorney John D. Fredericks, and the man who was arrested in Indianapolis for alleged illegal extradition of John J. McNamara.

The December term of circuit court opens in Flint with 114 cases on the docket. There are 56 divorce cases. A final decree of divorce was granted in New York by Supreme Court Justice Stapleton in Brooklyn to Capt.

Peter C. Hains, the slaver of Wm. E.

Annis, Capt. Hains brought action

several months ago, in which Annis

was named as co-respondent. Mrs. Mary Ten Eyck, 73, of Pontiac, widow of the late Judge Junius Ten Eyek, and the first white child born in Branton township, died Tuesday afternoon, following several months Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyek re-Oakland county as probate judge for der."-Judge.

a number of years.



Corner in Great Record Keeper's Office, K. O. T. M. M.

The enormous task of transferring 85,000 members of Class 1 is taxing the energies of the Great Camp officers of the Knights of the Modern Maccabees in their headquarters in Port Huron. Every inch of available room in the magnificent temple, including even the private offices, is utilized. More than 85 extra employes have been engaged in this new work of receiving reports and making out the certificates. Notwithstanding every effort is being made to rush matters the office force is behind several days in their work and are able to complete only about 1,400 per day. The great bulk of transfers are taken by men between 32 and 52 years of age, while the plans selected are Plans D, G and C in their order of popularity.

The above is a picture of one of the rooms in the department of the Great Record Keeper. The picture at the left is A. M. Slay, Great Record Keeper, in the middle is George S. Lovelace, Great Commander, while Talbert Sleneau, Great Medical Examiner, is on the extreme right.

"I consider it depressing."

where we have failed.

ustipation.

there's only one unlucky day in the

Growcher.

SOME CRUEL AND UNUSUAL

Double Penalty Threatened for Those Who Dared to Interfere With the Wires.

Rotoura has been laughing over the wording of a notice that has been placed by the public works department on some of the electric wire posts on the road to Okere, in New Zealand.

Some time ago a Maori youth, who eemed to have a misguided taste for experimenting, threw a long piece of able over the electric wires that run o Rotoura from the power station at the Ogere Falls.

The town was at once plunged in larkness for two or three hours until he mischief had been located. The dusky and youthful experimentr was carpeted in the court and fined

for his scientific enthusiasm, and the lepartment put up this notice: "Any person climbing the electric ight poles or damaging the insulators are liable to a fatal shock and a penal-

of £10."-Tit-Bits



The Pessimist-Fame is a bubble. The Optimist-But it isn't the hardest blower that attains it.

IT IS CRIMINAL TO NEGLECT THE SKIN AND HAIR

Think of the suffering entailed by neglected skin troubles-mental because of disfiguration, physical betial to happiness and even success in life, are often only a matter of a little thoughtful care in the selection of effective remedial agents, Cuticura Soap and Ointment do so much for poor complexions, red, rough hands, and dry, thin and falling hair, and cost so little, that it is almost criminal not to use them. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a postal to "Cuticura," Dept. 21 L, Boston, will secure a liberal sample of and scalp treatment.

Question for Question. "I shall discharge our butler," said Mr. Cumrox.

"What's the trouble?" "He doesn't show me proper deference. When I am paying a man liberally, I consider it his duty to laugh at my jokes." "And won't he?"

"I don't think he can. He's an English butler. When in a spirit of gentle and condescending badinage I said to him, "Hawkins, can you tell me which came first, the chicken or the egg?" he said, 'which did you order first, sir?"

Particular Woman. "She insisted on having a woman lawyer secure her divorce."

"Why was she so particular?" "She did not want to go contrary to sided in Branton township nearly all that portion of the marriage ceremony their lives. Mr. Ten Eyek served that reads. Let no man put asun-

The Farmer's Son's "I envy the man who believes that superstition about Friday," said Mr. **Great Opportunity**

"Not at all. A man ought to be mighty comfortable who can feel sure Many people have receding gums. Rub Hamlins Wizard Oil on gums and step the decay, chase the discusse germs with a mouth wash of a few drops to a spoonful We are apt to speak of a man as being lucky when he has succeeded that the number or settlers in Western Canada from the State of the Canada from the State of the State of the previous year.

Many farmers have paid for their land out of the proceeds of one crop.

Free Homesteads of 160 acres and pre-emptions water and lumber easily obtained. Dr. Pierce's Pellets, small, sugar-conted, asy to take as candy, regulate and invig-And a kiss in the dark is one kind

of an electric spark. Mrs. Wholow's Southing Syron for Children tecthing, softens the gums, reduces inflamma-tion ullays pain, cures wind colic, 25c a bottle.

Some men who marry in haste have

M. V. Molinnes, 176 Jefferson Ave., Detroit or C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Michigan plenty of time to pay alimony.

Rayo lamps and lanterns give most light for the oil used. The light is strong and steady. A Rayo never flickers. Materials and workmanship are the best. Rayo lamps and

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Royo lamps and lanterns, or write for illustrated booklets direct to any agency of Standard Oil Company

YOU DON'T COOK WITH THE NAME

We like the cook's test best, but the guarantee of reliability, flavor and purity that goes with the name

HENKEL'S FLOUR

means a lot to any housewife.

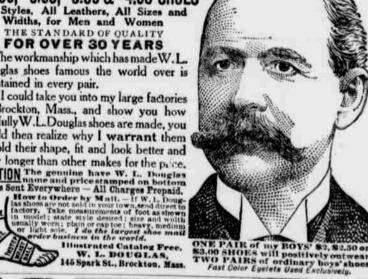
Note HENKEL'S BREAD FLOUR, HENKEL'S COMMERCIAL and HENKEL'S VELVET PASTRY FLOUR have years of good reputation back of them.

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All Styles, All Leathers, All Sizes and
Widths, for Men and Women THE STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 30 YEARS

The workmanship which has made W. L. Douglas shoes famous the world over is maintained in every pair.

If I could take you into my large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you how carefully W.L. Douglas shoes are made, you would then realize why I warrant them to hold their shape, fit and look better and wear longer than other makes for the pice. CAUTION The genuine have W. L. Dongles name and price stamped on bottom shoes Sent Everywhere — All Charges Propaid.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Dongles shows are not sold in your lown, and direct to factory. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and wolth manily word; plain or cap took heavy, medium or and the state of the largest shoe mail.





PERFECTION SMOKELESS OIL HEATER Smokeless Odorless Clean Convenient

The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room The Perfection Smokeless Oil Heater warms up a room in next to no time. Always ready for use. Can be carried easily to any room where extra warmth is needed.

A special automatic device makes it impossible to turn the wick too high or too low. Safe in the hands of a child.

The Perfection burns nine hours on one filling—glowing heat from the minute it is lighted. Handsomely finished; drums of blue enamel or plain steel, with nickel trimmings.

Ask your dealer or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

Standard Oil Company